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One-Bullet JFK Data Supported

Professor Believes Warren Findings

By BRIAN BOYER
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CHICAGO — Could one bullet actually have struck both President John F. Kennedy and Texas Gov. John Connally?

Critics of the Warren Commission's report on the assassination have argued long and loud that it wasn't possible, but a Columbia University surgeon says he has new evidence that supports the commission right down the line.

His name is Dr. John K. Lattimer, and although his specialty is urology, he documented his own new experimental data on the assassination bullets that rebut some of the theories of the commission's detractors.

SPEAKING IN the International College of Surgeon's museum and hall of fame here, the professor and chairman of the department of urology at Columbia's medical school said the bullet found on Connally's stretcher was, in fact, deformed.

Lee Harvey Oswald
... fate helped him

Opponents of the commission's report have argued that it wasn't.

Furthermore, he said, experimental tests with similar bullets have deformed them in similar ways and conclusively account for the missing 2.1 grains of lead in the projectile.

By Lattimer's account, Oswald's second shot (the first, he maintains, hit a tree branch and never reached the president's car) struck the back of President Kennedy's neck, went through his voice box and "came out at the knot of his tie."

Although it was slowed down, he said, this "very powerful bullet" then passed through Gov. Connally's chest, turned sideways through his wrist and lodged "backwards in his leg."

THE BULLET was flattened on one side, not unmarked as critics have maintained, he said, and missing 2.1 grains of lead from the bottom.

"We undertook to deform similar bullets in the same way," he said. "What happens is that soft lead squeezes out of the brass cover to the amount of 2.2 grains."

X-rays of Connally's wrist show small pieces of lead from the bullet that struck him.

He supported his contention that the bullet was powerful enough to do all he claimed by stating that similar carcano carbine ammunition penetrated four feet of wood and could easily pass through four — not just two — persons.

Arguments have been offered that the ammunition was not reliable, but Lattimer maintained that "over 600 rounds of the (ammunition) used by (Lee Harvey) Oswald (the accused assassin) were fired ... with not a single failure to fire."

THE BULLET that killed Kennedy was the third one fired the day of the assassination, he said. It entered the back of the president's head and destroyed the right half of his brain when it exited at the front of the head.

The gun, which some have maintained is not accurate enough to account for the one-assassin theory, is indeed accurate, he said, adding:

"At 263 feet (the distance between the Book Depository window and the president's car), I placed three bullets in a target head in 6½ seconds. It's perfectly easy to do, even for an amateur."

Even if Oswald had not been a good shot, fate helped him, the surgeon implied.

THE TELESCOPE on the gun was affixed in such a way that it lined the shot upwards and to the right, and "unfortunately for the president, his car at that moment was turned a bit to the right and going up," Lattimer said.

"If it hadn't been missighted in this way, the last bullet would have hit Mrs. Kennedy's head," he said.